



**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Policy Brief: Performance  
on Human Settlements  
Conditional Grants

Parliamentary

Budget  
Office

The Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) has been established in terms of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (Act 9 of 2009). The PBO provides independent, objective and professional advice and analysis to Parliament on matters related to the budget and other money Bills. The PBO supports the implementation of the Act by undertaking research and analysis for the Finance and Appropriations Committees.

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## 1. Purpose

To provide Members of the Finance and Appropriations Committees with an:

- Overview of the funding structure of the national and provincial departments of Human Settlements
- Evaluation of the structure and performance of the Human Settlements Conditional Grants in 2019/20

## 2. Introduction

Members of the Appropriations and Finance committees are required (in terms of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act, 2009) to determine value for money and progress with the implementation of policy priorities funded through the division of nationally raised revenue. The monitoring of the implementation of the budget, inclusive of conditional grants is part of the legislative process and reports are submitted to Parliament on a quarterly basis.

The quarterly reporting on conditional grants is, however, not institutionalised. This means government departments and entities may choose not to report on conditional grants separately, and many chose not to. The performance targets on conditional grants are included in the schedules to the Division of Revenue Act (DORA), and the attainment of these targets is measured annual performance outcomes are reported in Annual Reports for evaluation purposes.

The Parliamentary Budget Office has started a process to assist Members to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure in conditional grants. Due to the size and importance of priority funding, the PBO started a series of assessments on the information available in the schedules to the Division of Revenue Act. The assessments mainly showed that the information provided in the DORA does not provide the relevant information that is required to determine efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure.

This report continues the process of investigating effectiveness of expenditure by analysing the performance information reflected in Annual Reports of departments. This report focuses on the National Department of Human Settlements, firstly providing the funding model for human settlements and secondly evaluating the structure of and performance on Conditional Grants that comprise a large proportion of the funding for human settlements.

In 2019/20, five conditional grants were transferred to provinces and municipalities by the National Department of Human Settlements. These conditional grants were for:

- Human Settlements Development
- Urban Settlements Development
- Municipal Emergency Housing
- Provincial Emergency Housing
- Title Deeds Restoration

## 3. Background

Nationally raised government revenue is divided between the three spheres of government in the form of an equitable share and conditional grants for specific purposes. The equitable

division of revenue raised nationally is divided among the national, provincial and local spheres of government (according to a formula). government.

Conditional allocations to provinces from the national government's share of revenue are allocated to provinces meant to supplement the funding of programmes or functions funded from provincial budgets; specific-purpose allocations to provinces; and allocations-in-kind to provinces for designated special programmes. In addition to directing funds for a specific purpose, conditional grants aim to achieve a particular outcome with a set of generic/common outputs for all provinces.

Other conditional grants include funds that are not allocated to specific provinces, which would be allocated to provinces and municipalities to fund immediate responses to declared disasters or housing emergencies.

Human Settlements are developed by the provincial sphere of government, and funded through the Provincial Equitable Share (PES) supplemented by transfers from the National Department of Cooperative Governance and Human Settlements in the form of conditional grants.

#### 4. Overview of the funding structure

Table 1 shows the structure of the National Department of Human Settlements. The biggest proportion of the budget, amounting to 97.6 per cent of the total, is allocated to the housing development finance programme. The Department transferred 93.9 per cent of the 2019/20 budget to provinces and municipalities. These transfers are mainly in the form of conditional grants.

Table 1: Budget structure of the National Department of Human Settlements for 2019/20

| Programme  | Revised estimate | Medium-term expenditure estimate | Percentage of total |
|--|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | 2018/19          | 2019/20                          | 101                 |
| R million  |                  |                                  |                     |
| 1. Administration                                  | 439.8            | 464.7                            | 1.4%                |
| 2. Human Settlements Policy, Strategy and Planning | 92.7             | 104.7                            | 0.3%                |
| 3. Human Settlements Delivery Support              | 236.0            | 258.7                            | 0.8%                |
| 4. Housing Development Finance                     | 31 477.4         | 33 051.1                         | 97.6%               |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>32 245.8</b>  | <b>33 879.2</b>                  | <b>100.0%</b>       |
| <b>Economic classification</b>                     |                  |                                  |                     |
| <b>Current payments</b>                            | <b>766.4</b>     | <b>839.9</b>                     | <b>2.5%</b>         |
| Compensation of employees                          | 376.9            | 405.7                            | 1.2%                |
| Goods and services                                 | 389.5            | 434.2                            | 1.3%                |
| <b>Transfers and subsidies</b>                     | <b>31 385.5</b>  | <b>32 985.8</b>                  | <b>97.4%</b>        |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>32 245.8</b>  | <b>33 879.2</b>                  | <b>100.0%</b>       |

Source: National Treasury database

Table 2 shows the expenditure outcomes of transfers for Human Settlements. In most instances provinces and municipalities under-spent on conditional grants. The best performing conditional grant was the Human Settlement Development grant. In 2019/20, provinces had spent 97.1 per cent of the transferred amount.

Table 2: Expenditure outcomes of transfers for Human Settlements

| R thousand  | Adjusted appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimate | Amount spent | % spent |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
|   | 2018/19                | 2019/20                          | 2019/20      | 2019/20 |
| <b>Departmental agencies (non-business entities)</b>  |                        |                                  |              |         |
| <b>Current</b>  | <b>335 394</b>         | <b>449 178</b>                   |              |         |
| Social Housing Regulatory Authority: Operational  | 51 980                 | 65 761                           | 79 100       | 120.28% |
| Housing Development Agency  | 222 177                | 229 311                          | 177 310      | 77.32%  |
| Social Housing Regulatory Authority: Institutional investment                                 | 20 132                 | 21 259                           | 15 900       | 74.79%  |
| National Housing Finance Corporation: Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme Operational | –                      | 5 000                            | 3 300        | 66.0%   |
| Community Schemes Ombud Services  | 31 105                 | 32 847                           | 32 847       |         |
| National Housing Finance Corporation: Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme             | –                      | 95 000                           | 60 000       | 63.2%   |
| <b>Conditional grants</b>   | <b>31 235 079</b>      | <b>32 522 607</b>                |              |         |
| <b>Capital</b>  | <b>743 640</b>         | <b>723 706</b>                   |              |         |
| Social Housing Regulatory Authority: Consolidated capital grant                               | 743 640                | 723 706                          | 660 600      | 91.28%  |
| <b>Municipal bank accounts</b>  | <b>11 446 137</b>      | <b>12 194 486</b>                |              |         |
| <b>Capital</b>  | <b>11 446 137</b>      | <b>12 194 486</b>                |              |         |
| Urban Settlements Development Grant   | 11 306 137             | 12 045 386                       | 5 069 131    | 42.1%   |
| Municipal Emergency Housing Grant   | 140 000                | 149 100                          | 45 953       | 30.8%   |
| <b>Provincial revenue funds</b>   | <b>19 045 302</b>      | <b>19 604 415</b>                |              |         |
| <b>Current</b>  | <b>518 655</b>         | <b>547 700</b>                   |              |         |
| Title Deeds Restoration Grant   | 518 655                | 547 700                          | 366 947      | 67.0%   |
| <b>Capital</b>  | <b>18 526 647</b>      | <b>19 056 715</b>                |              |         |
| Human Settlements Development Grant   | 18 266 647             | 18 779 815                       | 18 244 441   | 97.1%   |
| Provincial Emergency Housing Grant  | 260 000                | 276 900                          | 205 700      | 74.3%   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>31 585 501</b>      | <b>32 985 844</b>                |              |         |

Source: National Treasury database

Table 3 shows the structure of the provincial departments of Human Settlements (in other provinces human settlements are combined with other functions).

Table 3: Structure of Provincial Human Settlements Departments

|                                    | EC 2019/20 Revised Baseline | FS 2019/20 Revised Baseline | GT 2019/20 Revised Baseline | KZN 2019/20 Revised Baseline | MP 2019/20 Revised Baseline | WC 2019/20 Revised Baseline |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Percentage of budget spent</b>  |                             |                             |                             |                              |                             |                             |
| <b>Payments</b>                    | <b>100.0%</b>               | <b>100.0%</b>               | <b>100.0%</b>               | <b>100.0%</b>                | <b>100.0%</b>               | <b>100.0%</b>               |
| <b>Current Payments</b>            | <b>16.8%</b>                | <b>19.2%</b>                | <b>13.6%</b>                | <b>13.9%</b>                 | <b>17.2%</b>                | <b>15.0%</b>                |
| Compensation of employees          | 15.3%                       | 13.0%                       | 7.6%                        | 9.2%                         | 14.8%                       | 10.2%                       |
| Goods and services                 | 1.5%                        | 6.2%                        | 6.0%                        | 4.7%                         | 2.4%                        | 4.8%                        |
| <b>Transfers and subsidies</b>     | <b>82.9%</b>                | <b>80.2%</b>                | <b>86.0%</b>                | <b>85.7%</b>                 | <b>82.7%</b>                | <b>84.8%</b>                |
| Households                         | 82.9%                       | 80.2%                       | 86.0%                       | 79.9%                        | 82.7%                       | 83.6%                       |
| <b>Payments for capital assets</b> | <b>0.3%</b>                 | <b>0.6%</b>                 | <b>0.3%</b>                 | <b>0.3%</b>                  | <b>0.1%</b>                 | <b>0.2%</b>                 |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                 | <b>2 443 382</b>            | <b>1 409 642</b>            | <b>6 216 526</b>            | <b>4 006 642</b>             | <b>1 674 139</b>            | <b>2 463 227</b>            |

Source: National Treasury database

The biggest proportion of provincial departments of human settlements budgets are transferred to households. Gauteng transfer the biggest proportion to households amounting to 86.0 per cent. The Free State is the province that spent the highest proportion of the human settlements budget on the category current payments, which includes payments for

compensation of employees and goods and services. The Eastern Cape is the province that spent the highest proportion of the human settlements budget on compensation of employees, amounting to 15.3 per cent.

## 5. Methodology for the Evaluation on the structure and performance of the Human Settlement Conditional Grants in 2019/20

The level of quality and completeness of performance information affects an oversight body's ability to evaluate to evaluate performance outcomes on expenditure. To be able to determine efficiency, performance indicators should be specific, relevant and linked to the budget. Effectiveness can be determined only by measuring change in impact indicators over time. Impact indicators are mainly measured over a 5-year period and reflected in the Medium Term Strategic Framework of Government.

Performance information from the 2019/20 Annual Report of the National Department of Human Settlements is reflected in tables 4 to 9 (Annexure) and arranged according to the purpose of the conditional grants, expected outputs/targets and actual outputs achieved. Expenditure against the budget is also added per conditional grant to get an indication of the efficiency of the expenditure in 2019/20. The quality of the information, the performance on targets as well as the expenditure on budgets are evaluated.

## 6. Findings

The PBO's assessment of the information as presented in the tables 4 to 9 shows that:

### **Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG):**

Although the Department identified eleven outputs for the HSDG, performance was only reported on two outputs, namely service sites and top structures. The identified indicators are also duplicated in other conditional grant schedules. In total provinces have spent R18.244 billion of the R18.780 billion transferred.

Reasons for under-spending of funds by provincial departments relate to:

- Late appointment of service providers
- Late submission of invoices
- Community unrest
- Slow procurement processes
- Non-availability of bulk infrastructure
- Property invasions by unlawful occupants
- Lack of proper beneficiary management systems/processes
- Unavailability of project management systems
- Late approval of plans
- Poor/slow performance by contractors and poor cash flow management
- Delays in the certifying/submission of claims
- Applicants do not qualify for loans (FLISP)

### **Title Deeds Restoration Grant (TDRG):**

The Department did not report on the expected outputs for the TDRG, which could be due to some of the reasons provided below. In total provinces have spent R366.947 million of the R667.721 million transferred to them.

Reasons for the underspending of funds by provinces are:

- Lack of township establishment
- Delays in township proclamation
- Disputes regarding beneficiary verification
- Property occupied by unlawful occupants
- Tenants not eager to purchase the pre-94 rental stock
- Influx of unlawful occupants in rented pre-94 stock accommodation
- Most pre-94 properties in a poor physical condition
- Service providers unable to perform certain activities in some projects because communities are blocking access to the projects in their areas
- Family disputes amongst beneficiaries
- Duplicate site numbers and estates not reported to the Magistrate Courts
- Beneficiaries not completing relevant documents and municipalities not having equipment
- Delays in signing of registration documents by all municipalities

### **Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)**

The expected outputs of the conditional grant have been written as objectives with no measurable targets linked to it. The reporting on these objectives were in the form of performance indicators, also without targets attached to the indicators. The annual report of the Department of Human Settlements reported these indicators as actual outputs; therefore, no performance information was reported for the USDG. An amount of R11.655 billion of the adjusted budget of R12.045 billion was transferred. Departments and municipalities have only spent R5.069 billion of the transferred amount.

Reasons for the underspending of funds by the institutions are:

- Delays in procurement process
- Violent social protests and socio-political issues
- Slow and/or non-performance by contractors resulting in project delays and/or stoppages
- Late processing of invoices resulting in late payments
- Lack of relevant skills to oversee projects
- Gang violence resulting in halting of projects
- Labour disputes in respect of wages

Specific interventions include:

- A total amount of R682 million was stopped: Mangaung (R301 million), City of Ekurhuleni (R120 million), City of Tshwane (R200 million) and City of Cape Town (R60 million)
- The stopped funds were reallocated to Buffalo City (R340 million) and City of Johannesburg (R342 million)
- Nelson Mandela Bay was issued a letter by National Treasury on 5 February 2020 wherein a decision to invoke section 216(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read together with section 38 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), to withhold equitable share and conditional grants was communicated, and this implied that the last tranche amounting to R390 million could not be transferred

## **Provincial Emergency Housing Grant**

The expected outputs for this conditional grant are to provide emergency and short term assistance to households affected and/or impacted by disasters, through:

- Provision of temporary shelter
- Temporary relocation of households to safer accommodation and/or shelter
- Repair to damaged houses following a disaster

An amount of R244.811 million of the adjusted budget of R276.900 million was transferred to provinces. Despite expenditure of R205.7 million provinces did not complete any temporary shelter units by the end of March 2020.

Reasons for the underspending of funds by the provinces

- Late transfer of funds
- Incomplete and incorrect submission of funds requests by Provinces
- Misinterpretation of the grant framework by provinces
- Resistance by community members for erection of temporary shelters and temporary relocation
- Disputes regarding beneficiary verification
- Delays with procurement processes
- Newly erected temporary shelters occupied by unlawful and undeserving occupants

## **Municipal Emergency Housing Grant (MEHG)**

The expected outputs for this conditional grant are to provide emergency and short term assistance to households affected and/or impacted by disasters, through:

- Provision of temporary shelter
- Temporary relocation of households to safer accommodation and/or shelter
- Repair to damaged houses following a disaster

An amount of R147.432 million of the adjusted budget of R149.100 million was transferred to municipalities. Despite expenditure of R45.953 million municipalities no actual outputs were reported.

Reasons for the underspending of funds by the entity

- Incomplete and incorrect submission of funds requests by municipalities
- Resistance by community members to the erection of temporary shelters and temporary relocation
- Delays with procurement processes at municipalities
- Newly erected temporary shelters occupied by unlawful and undeserving occupants

## **7. Conclusion**

The National Department of Human Settlements is responsible for the transferring of conditional grant funds to provinces and municipalities for the delivery of relevant outputs to create sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.

The Department approves conditional grant business plans and ensures compliance with the reporting requirements for conditional grants.

Subsequent to the consolidation of all quarterly financial and non-financial reports from provinces and municipalities, the Department presented the actual audited expenditure and performance on the conditional grants in the Annual Report.

The Annual Report is one of the standard documents tabled in Parliament for oversight purposes. The 2019/20 Annual Report of the National Department of Human Settlements was the main document used to determine the financial and non-financial performance of provincial departments of human settlements and municipalities.

The analysis of the information on conditional grants shows:

- Performance outputs/indicators were not well defined
- Mismatch between expected outputs and actual outputs
- The duplication of indicators
- No targets set for outputs
- Poor or no reporting on actual non-financial information
- Underspending on most of the conditional grants

The lack of proper performance information in the Annual Report of the Department of Human Settlements on conditional grants makes it difficult for Parliament to determine the effectiveness of expenditure and impact of the outputs delivered by provincial departments of human settlements and municipalities. It is not clear what the main reasons are for the lack of information. The submission of additional information would be appreciated. Such information could assist Members of Parliament to enhance their oversight role.

## Annexure

Table 4: Performance on Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) per province

| Purpose   | Expected outputs   |
|---|--|
| To provide funding for the progressive realisation of access to adequate housing through the creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements | Number of housing opportunities created may include the following:   |
| To provide funding for facilitate a programmatic and inclusive approach to upgrading informal settlements   | Number of residential units delivered in all housing programmes  |
|   | Number of serviced sites delivered in all housing programmes   |
|   | Number of households in informal settlements provided with access to basic services at upgrading of informal settlements programme level 2 standard  |
|   | Number of informal settlements upgraded on site and/or relocated   |
|   | Number of households in backyards provided with access to services/upgraded services   |
|   | Number of title deeds issued for projects completed post 31 March 2014   |
|   | Hectares of well-located land acquired and zoned to create housing opportunities   |
|   | Number of work opportunities created through related programmes  |
|   | Percentage of project value procured as per the targeted groups in the amended Preferential Procurement Regulation 2017, issued by National Treasury |
|   | Number of socio-economic amenities delivered in human settlements  |
|   | Number of catalytic projects planned, approved and implemented for integrated human settlements developments   |
| <b>Total funding transferred</b>  | <b>R18 779 815</b>   |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>  | <b>R18 244 441</b>   |

Source: Annual Report National Department of Human Settlements

Table 5: Performance on Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) per province

| Provinces     | Annual target  |                       | Performance as at 31 March 2020 |                       | % Performance: | % Performance:        |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|               | Serviced Sites | Top Structure (Units) | Serviced Sites                  | Top Structure (Units) | Service sites  | Top structure (Units) |
| Eastern Cape  | 4 699          | 9 395                 | 6 754                           | 8 757                 | 144%           | 93%                   |
| Free State    | 5 617          | 4 785                 | 6 371                           | 2 616                 | 113%           | 55%                   |
| Gauteng       | 10 682         | 21 718                | 10 104                          | 12 153                | 95%            | 56%                   |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 9 101          | 16 791                | 5 983                           | 15 737                | 66%            | 94%                   |
| Limpopo       | 5 354          | 5 911                 | 5 807                           | 8 135                 | 108%           | 138%                  |
| Mpumalanga    | 5 000          | 6 694                 | 3 902                           | 6 710                 | 78%            | 100%                  |
| Northern Cape | 830            | 1 226                 | 931                             | 620                   | 112%           | 51%                   |
| North West    | 7 396          | 9 685                 | 5 472                           | 6 739                 | 74%            | 70%                   |
| Western Cape  | 6 486          | 9 723                 | 5 842                           | 8 046                 | 90%            | 83%                   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>55 165</b>  | <b>85 928</b>         | <b>51 166</b>                   | <b>69 513</b>         | <b>93%</b>     | <b>81%</b>            |

Source: Annual Report National Department of Human Settlements

Table 6: Performance on Title Deeds Restoration Grant (TDRG), (No actual outputs reported on the expected outputs)

| Purpose  | Expected outputs of the grant   |
|--|---|
| To provide funding for the eradication of the pre-2014 title deeds registration backlog and the professional fees associated with this, including beneficiary verification | Number of title deeds registered in favour of beneficiaries of government subsidised housing (pre-1994 and post-1994) for projects completed by 31 March 2014 |
|  | Number of title deeds issued to beneficiaries of government subsidised housing (pre 1994 and post 1994) for projects completed by 31 March 2014               |
|  | Number of townships proclaimed and registers opened   |
|  | Number of beneficiaries confirmed as title deed holders   |
|  | Enhanced institutional capacity of municipalities and provinces in respect of property registration   |
| <b>Total funding transferred</b>   | <b>R547 700 000 was transferred to the provinces and a rollover amount of R120,021,000 was approved, bringing the total available funds to R667 721 000</b>   |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>   | <b>R366 947 000 as at 31 March 2020</b>   |

Table 7: Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG).

| Purpose of the grant  | Expected outputs of the grant   | Actual outputs achieved   |
|---|---|---|
| <p>The purpose of the grant is to supplement the capital revenues of metropolitan municipalities in order to support the national human settlements development</p> | <p>The outcomes to be realised in order to promote integrated sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life are:</p> |   |
|   | <p>Increased individual household access to basic services and related infrastructure</p>   | <p>Access to Services: Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water service points installed for informal settlement dwellers within a 200 m radius</li> <li>• Number of additional households provided with water connections</li> </ul> <p>Access to Services: Sewerage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sanitation service points (toilets) installed for informal settlement dwellers</li> <li>• Number of additional households provided with sewer connections</li> </ul> <p>Access to Services: Solid waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of additional households provided with access to weekly refuse removal</li> <li>• Number of waste minimisation projects initiated/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of households living in informal areas with solid waste removal services</li> </ul> <p>Access to Services: Electricity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of additional households living in formal areas provided with electricity connections</li> <li>• Number of additional high mast lights installed</li> <li>• Number of additional street lights installed</li> <li>• Number of households provided with free basic electricity</li> </ul> |
|   | <p>Increased acquisition and availability of well-located land for human settlements development</p>  | <p>Spatial development and the built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of hectares of land procured for Greenfields development</li> <li>• Number of hectares of land proclaimed (township establishment completed)</li> <li>• Number of informal settlements targeted for upgrading</li> <li>• Number of households living in informal settlements targeted for upgrading</li> <li>• Number of informal settlements targeted for upgrading with upgrading plans</li> <li>• Number of informal settlements upgraded (services provided): in situ</li> <li>• Number of sites serviced</li> <li>• The number of title deeds transferred to eligible beneficiaries</li> </ul>   |

| Purpose of the grant             | Expected outputs of the grant   | Actual outputs achieved   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
|                                  | Increased access of poor households to public and socio-economic amenities  | Socio Economic Amenities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community halls to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of sports fields and stadia to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of parks/leisure facilities to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of clinics to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of pre-schools/early childhood development centers to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of community swimming pools to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of libraries to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of cemeteries to be developed/upgraded</li> <li>• Number of fire safety and emergency facilities to be developed/upgraded</li> </ul> |
|                                  | Supporting densification and transit-oriented development projects connecting existing and new housing developments   | Transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilometres of new pedestrian walkways to be constructed</li> <li>• Number of new bus/taxi stops to be constructed</li> </ul>  |
|                                  | Ensure the provision of infrastructure for mixed income and mixed use developments to support the leveraging of private and non-state sector grants and funding in support of approved human settlements developments | Roads and storm water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilometres of new paved roads to be built</li> <li>• Kilometres of new gravelled roads to be built</li> <li>• Kilometres of new storm water drainage installed in addition to current ones</li> <li>• Kilometres of roads surfaced/rehabilitated/resealed</li> </ul>  |
|                                  | Improving the sustainability of the livelihoods of poor households within each municipality's area of jurisdiction  | Local development and job creation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of jobs created using the Expanded Public Works Programme guidelines and other municipal programmes</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Total funding transferred</b> | <b>R11 655 112</b>  |   |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>         | <b>R5 069 131</b>   |   |

Table 8: Provincial Emergency Housing Grant

| Purpose of the grant   | Expected outputs of the grant  | Actual outputs achieved  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>To provide funding to the provinces for the provision of temporary shelter assistance to households affected by disasters or a housing emergency</p> <p>To provide funding to the provinces to repair the damage to housing for low-income households following a disaster or housing emergency, if the costs of repairs are less than the costs of relocation and provision of temporary housing</p> | <p>Emergency and short term assistance to households affected and/or impacted by disasters, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of temporary shelter</li> <li>• Temporary relocation of households to safer accommodation and/or shelter</li> <li>• Repair to damaged houses following a disaster</li> </ul> | <p>There were no temporary shelter units completed as at 31 March 2020</p> |
| <b>Total funding transferred</b>   | R244 811   |  |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>   | R205.7 million including rollovers   |  |

Table 9: Municipal Emergency Housing Grant (MEHG)

| Purpose of the grant   | Expected outputs of the grant   | Actual outputs achieved |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <p>To provide funding to the municipalities for the provision of temporary shelter assistance to households affected by disasters or a housing emergency</p> <p>To provide funding to the municipalities to repair the damage to housing for low-income households following a disaster or housing emergency, if the costs of repairs are less than the costs of relocation and provision of temporary housing</p> | <p>Emergency and short term assistance to households affected and/or impacted by disasters, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of temporary shelter</li> <li>• Temporary relocation of households to safer accommodation and/or shelter</li> <li>• Repairs to damaged houses following a disaster</li> </ul> | <p>Nothing reported</p> |
| <b>Total funding transferred</b>   | R147 432  |                         |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>   | R45 953   |                         |